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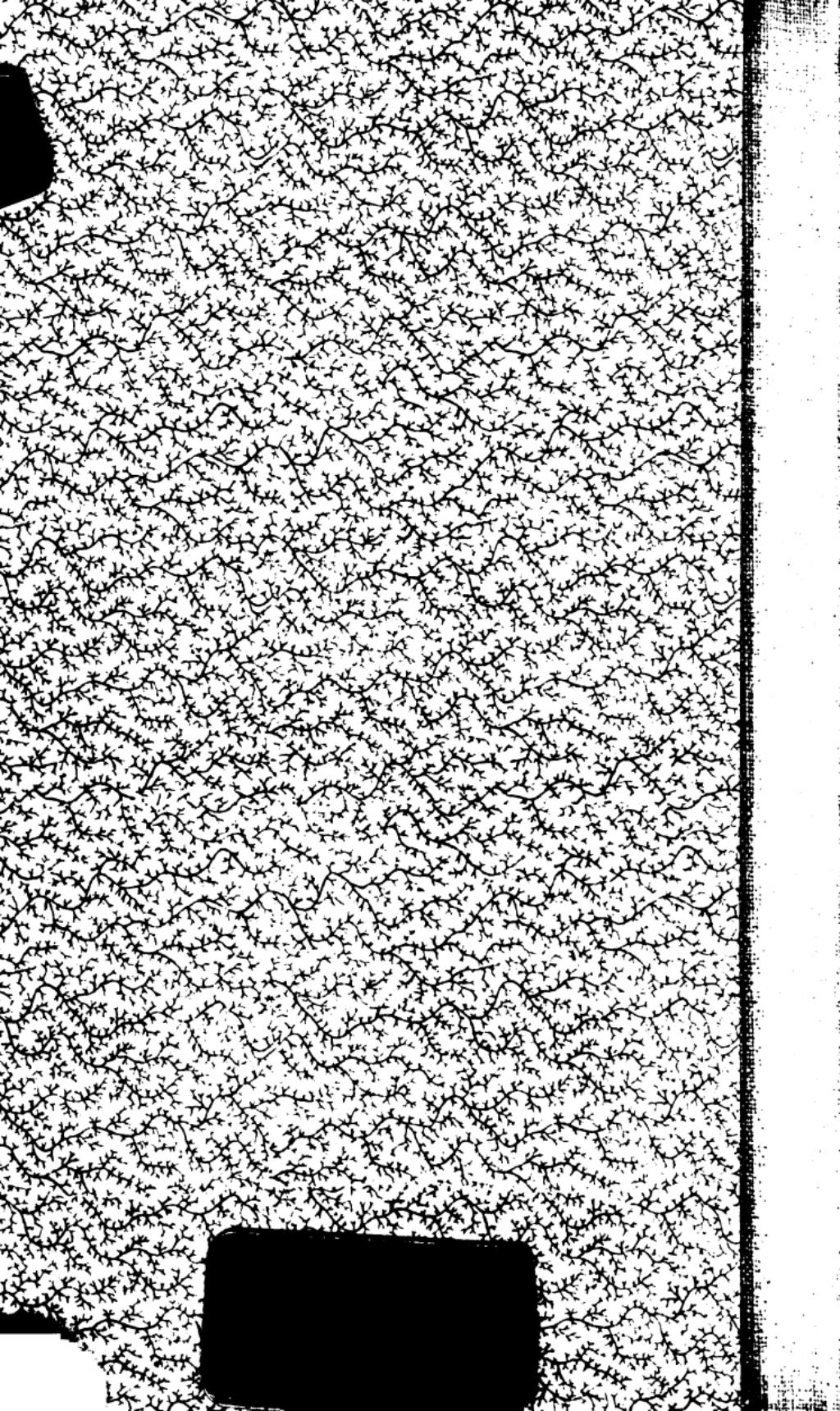
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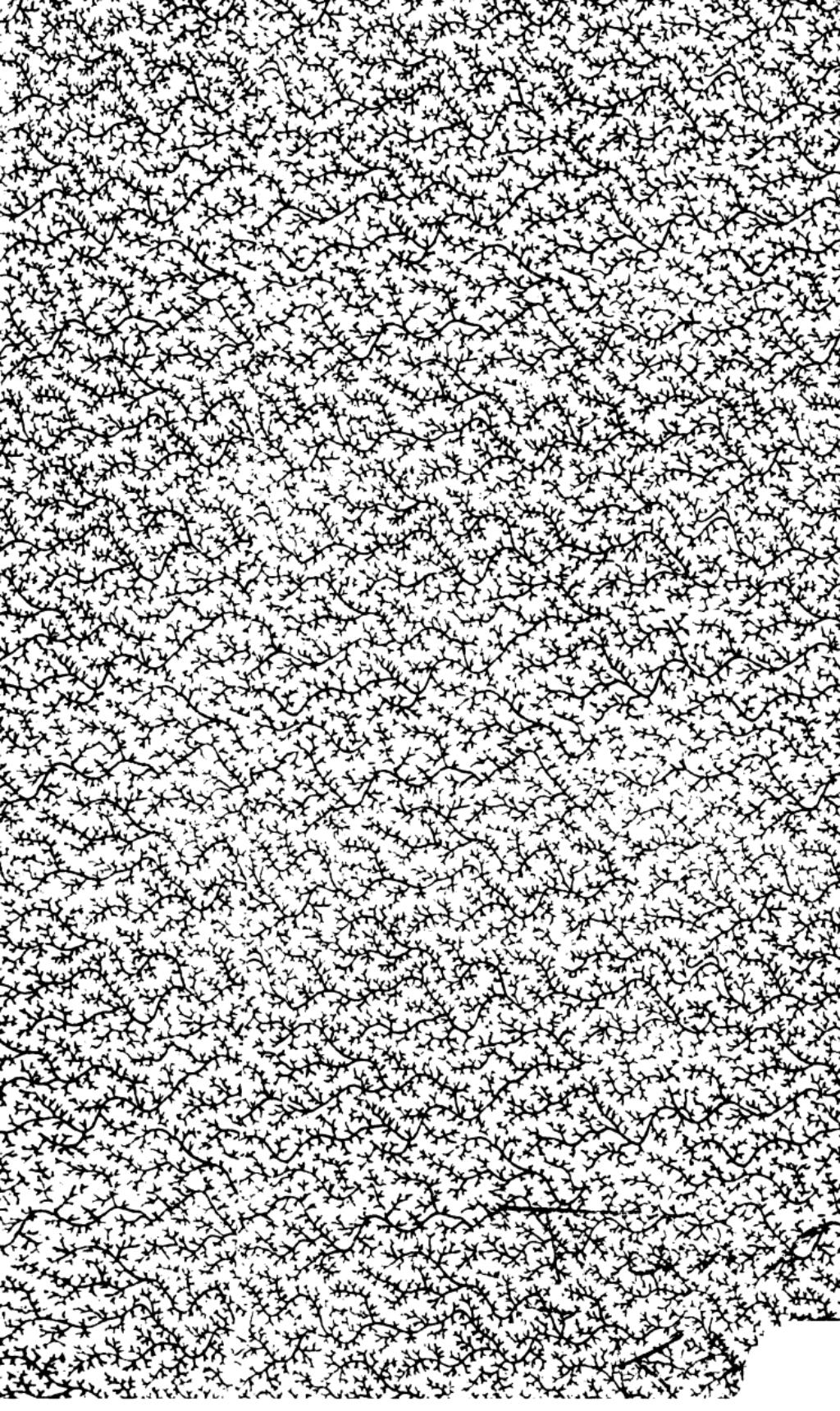
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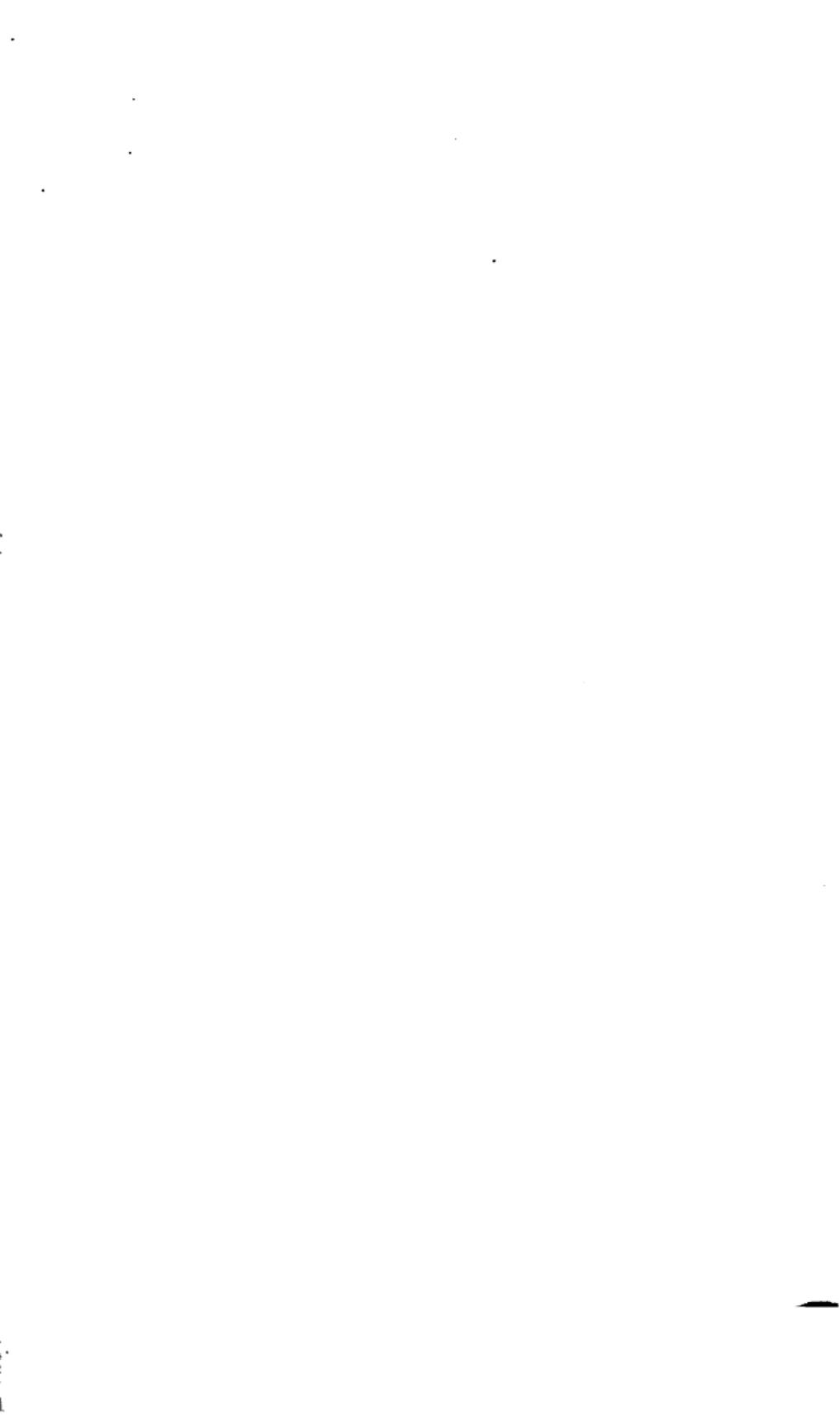
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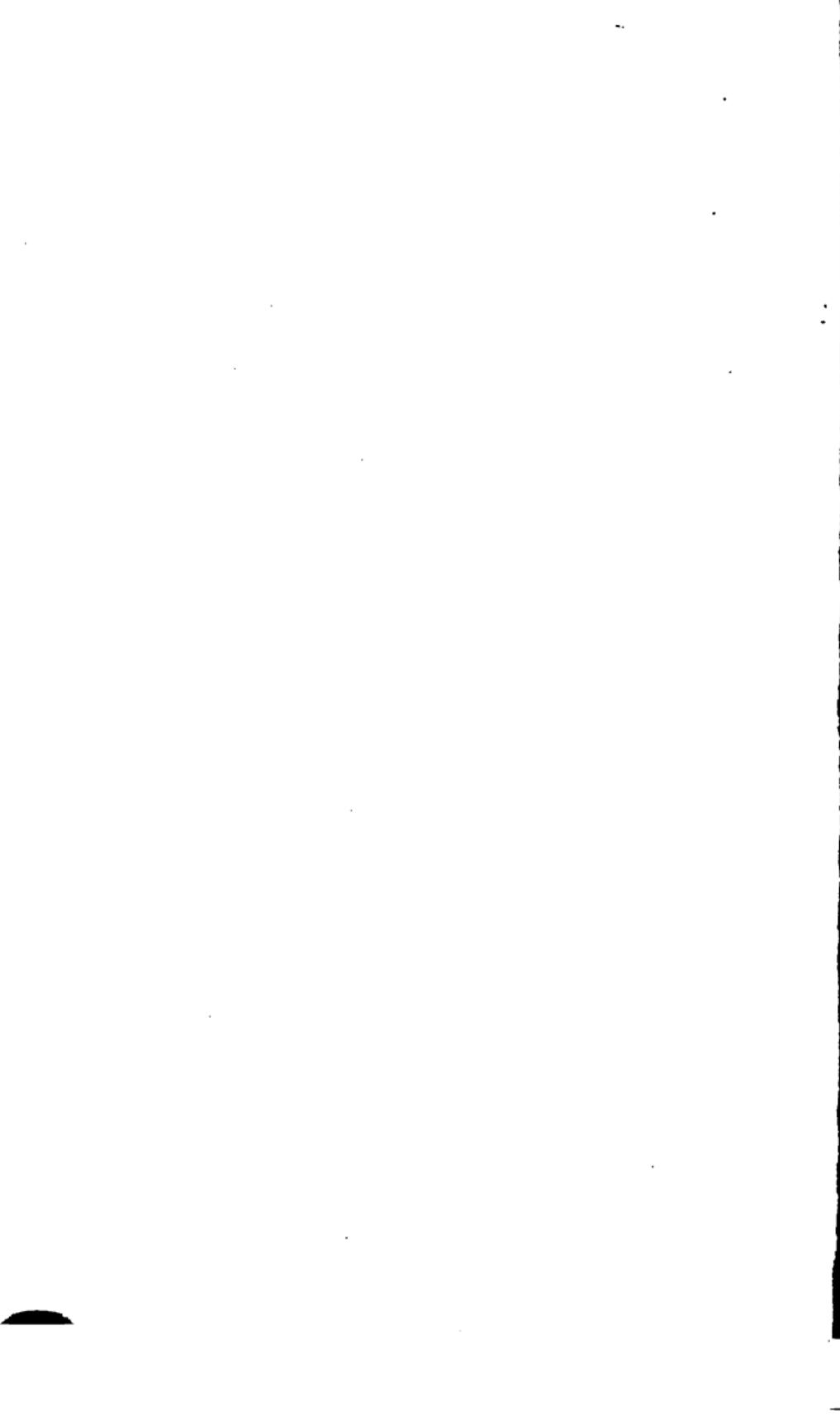
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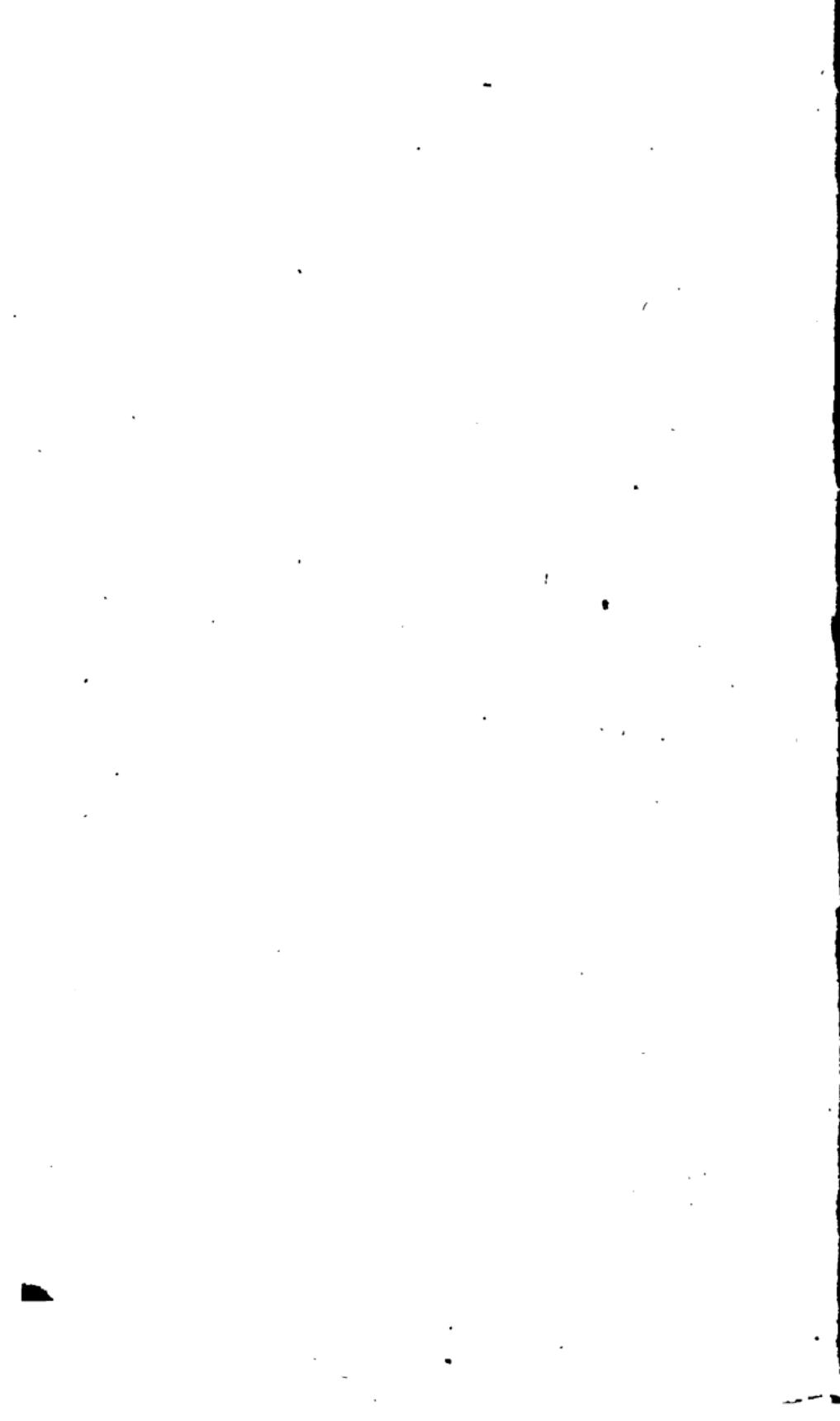








Heath's Figures Book



Compendium of Geography,

BEING

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION

OF

THE VARIOUS PARTS

OF THE

WORLD;

ADAPTED TO THE CAPACITIES

NEW YORK
CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

BY WILLIAM A. THAYER.

PITTSFIELD :

PRINTED BY PHINEHAS ALLEN.

1815.

16589

District of Massachusetts, TO' WIT:

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1815, and in the thirty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Wm. A. THAYER has deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:—"A Compendium of Geography, being a concise description of the various parts of the World; adapted to the capacities of Children and Youth, by Wm. A. Thayer."

IN conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act, entitled, "An Act Supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act, for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching: Historical and other Prints."

Wm. S. SHAW, Clerk of the District
of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

THE Author of the following work, having been employed several years in the instruction of youth, has seen, with concern, the neglect of Geography in common schools, and the difficulty of instructing children in that important science, arising from the want of a system sufficiently concise and familiar.

From a conviction of the utility of a cheap, plain, and concise form of Geography, adapted to the capacities of scholars of common schools, he has compiled the following Compendium, which, he flatters himself, unites brevity with perspicuity, and is calculated to facilitate the improvement of the scholar in that useful branch of education.

He submits it to the candor of the public, trusting, that if it is deemed calculated to answer the end for which it is designed, it will meet with a liberal patronage.

TP. H. Lee

RECOMMENDATIONS.

HAVING been informed by Mr. WM. A. THAYER, of his plan for publishing a book, entitled, a Compendium of Geography, and examined the work, we cheerfully approve both of the design and of the manner in which it has been executed ; and do accordingly recommend the book, both for the use of families and common schools.

HENRY CHAPMAN,
Pastor of the Church in Hardwick.

LEVI GLEZEN,
Preceptor of Lenox Academy.

SAMUEL SHEPARD,
Pastor of the Church in Lenox.

HAVING looked at the plan of a "Compendium of Geography," prepared by WM. A. THAYER, I am persuaded that such a work would be highly serviceable in common schools, and would recommend its publication.

EBENEZER JENNINGS.

Dalton, April 24th, 1815.

HAVING cursorily examined the plan of a "Compendium of Geography," by WM. A. THAYER, I concur in the above recommendation of the work.

ALVAN HYDE.

Lee, April 26th, 1815.

I CONCUR in the preceding recommendation of "The Compendium of Geography."

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Pittsfield, April 29th, 1815.

A Compendium of Geography.

Q. WHAT is GEOGRAPHY ?

A. It is a science, which describes the earth, with its parts, limits, situations, &c.

Q. What is Astronomy ?

A. It is a science, which treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their motions, magnitudes, &c.

Q. By whom was astronomy first cultivated ?

A. By Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Phenicians.

Q. Who first taught the true Solar System ?

A. Pythagoras, the scholar of Thales, 500 years before Christ ; but the knowledge of it was nearly lost, when Copernicus revived it in 1530. It is now called the Copernican System.

Q. Explain this system.

A. It supposes the Sun to be in the centre, and the well known planets to revolve around him in the following order : Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel.

Q. In what time do the planets revolve around the sun ?

A. Mercury, the nearest to the sun, revolves around it in 87 days 23 hours—Venus in 224 days 17 hours—The earth in 365 days 6 hours ; its distance from the sun is about 95,173,127 miles—Mars in 686 days 17 hours—Jupiter, the largest of all the planets, performs its revolution

in 4,322 days—Saturn in 10,759 days—Herschel, the farthest planet from the Sun, revolves around it in 83 years, 140 days, 8 hours.

Q. What is the Sun ?

A. It is supposed to be a vast globe of fire, whose diameter is 890,000 miles, and whose body is more than a million times larger than the earth.

Q. What is the Moon ?

A. It is an opaque body, like all the planets, and shines only by reflecting the light of the sun.

Q. How is an eclipse of the sun caused ?

A. By the interposition of the moon between the earth and sun.

Q. What causes an eclipse of the moon ?

A. It is caused by the earth passing between it and the sun.

Q. What are Comets ?

A. They are opaque bodies, descending from the remote parts of the system, with inconceivable velocity; appearing sometimes bright and round, sometimes with a transparent fiery tail, and sometimes emitting beams on all sides.

Q. What are the fixed stars ?

A. They are those heavenly bodies, which at all times preserve the same situation with regard to each other.

Q. What is the Galaxy ?

A. It is a broad circle, encompassing the heavens, which appears to consist of innumerable stars, and by their blendid rays, diffusing a whiteness on that part of the firmament.

Q. What is the figure of the earth ?

A. It is supposed to be spherical.

Q. Is it perfectly round ?

A. It is not ; its diameter, from east to west, is 34 miles longer than from north to south.

Q. How often does the earth revolve on its axis ?

A. Once in 24 hours, west to east, which causes the continual succession of day and night ; this is called its diurnal motion.

Q. What is the axis of the earth ?

A. An imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth from north to south, the extreme points of which are called the poles.

Q. What is the Equator ?

A. A circle passing round the middle of the earth from west to east. The equator divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

Q. What is the Meridian ?

A. A circle cutting the equator at right angles, and passing through the poles. The meridian divides the earth into the eastern and western hemispheres.

Q. What is the Ecliptic ?

A. It is a great circle, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution around the sun.

Q. How is the ecliptic divided ?

A. Into 12 equal parts of 30 degrees each, called signs.

Q. What is the horizon ?

A. The sensible horizon, is that circle which bounds our prospect, where the earth and heavens meet ; the rational horizon, is a plane which passes through the centre of the earth, dividing it into two equal parts.

Q. What are the colures ?

A. The equinoctial colure is that circle which passes through the poles, and the points Aries and Libra, and making the seasons of spring and autumn—the solstitial colure is that which shews the solstitial points, cutting Cancer and Capricorn, making summer and winter.

Q. What is the Zodiac ?

A. It is the greatest imaginary circle in the heavens, and comprehends the orbits of all the planets.

Q. What are the Tropies ?

A. They are circles drawn parallel to the equator, at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$ on each side of it.

Q. What are the polar circles ?

A. They are circles drawn at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$ from the poles. The northern is called the Arctic, and the southern the Antarctic circle.

Q. How many zones are there ?

A. Five. The torrid lies between the tropics ; the two temperate between the tropics and the polar circles ; and the two frigid lie beyond the polar circles.

Q. What is latitude ?

A. Any distance from the equator, either north or south.

Q. Where do you begin to reckon latitude ?

A. At the equator.

Q. How many degrees of latitude are there ?

A. Ninety.

Q. What is longitude ?

A. Any distance either east or west of any meridian.

Q. How many degrees of longitude are there ?

A. One hundred and eighty.

Q. What is a map ?

A. It is a representation of the earth's surface, or some part of it, delineated on a plane.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

Q. What are the first grand divisions of the earth?

A. Land and water.

Q. How is the land divided?

A. Into the eastern and western continents; the eastern comprehending Europe, Asia and Africa; and the western North and South America.

Q. What is a continent?

A. It is a large body of land not divided by water.

Q. What is an Island?

A. A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. An extent of land almost encompassed by water.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land.

Q. What is a Promontory?

A. Land stretching far into the sea.

Q. What is a Cape?

A. The end or point of a promontory.

DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. The largest division of water.

Q. How many oceans are there?

A. The Atlantic, the Indian, the Pacific, the

Southern and the Arctic ocean. The two first are 3000 miles across, the third is 10,000 miles ; the extent of the others is not known.

Q. What is a sea ?

A. A large collection of water nearly surrounded by land.

Q. What is a Bay or Gulf ?

A. A smaller division of water.

Q. What is a Strait ?

A. A narrow communication between large bodies of water.

Q. What is a Lake ?

A. A large body of fresh water surrounded by land.

AMERICA.

Q. Which is the largest of the Continents ?

A. America.

Q. What is the situation of America ?

A. It is situated between 56° south lat. and the North pole—55° east and 95° west lon. from Philadelphia.

Q. What is the extent of America ?

A. It is 9,300 miles in length, and its average breadth is about 2000 miles.

Q. How is this continent bounded ?

A. East by the Atlantic ; south by the Southern ocean ; west by the Pacific, and north by the Frozen ocean.

Q. When and by whom was America discovered ?

A. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a native of Genoa, under the patronage of Ferdinand and

Isabella of Spain, discovered this continent on the 1st of August, 1498 ; and being richly dressed, and having a drawn sword in his hand, was the first European who set foot in the *New World*.

Q. When and where did Columbus die ?

A. He died at Valladolid, May 25th, 1506, in the 59th year of his age.

Q. How is America divided ?

A. Into North and South-America.

NORTH-AMERICA.

Q. What is the extent of North-America ?

A. It is 4,700 miles long, and 2000 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. East by the Atlantic ; west by the north Pacific ocean ; south by the 10th degree of north latitude, from whence it extends to the north pole.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. In a country so extensive as North-America, the climate must of course be various.

Q. What bays are there in North-America ?

A. Baffin's bay is the largest ; it lies beyond the 70th degree of north latitude—Hudson's Bay is 300 miles broad—the bay or gulf of St. Lawrence is 90 miles broad—the gulf of Mexico lies between North and South-America.

Q. What lakes are there in North-America ?

A. The lakes are numerous ; the principal of which are Lake Superior, which is 1500 miles in circumference, being the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Lake Huron is 1000 miles in circumference ; Lake Michigan, lying wholly in the United States, is 945 miles in circumference ; Lake Erie is 225 miles long and 40 broad ;

and Lake Ontario is 600 miles in circumference.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. The Mississippi, which rises in *White-Bear-Lake*, and empties into the gulf of Mexico. Missouri falls into the Mississippi. The Ohio, a beautiful river, is 900 yards wide at its junction with the Mississippi. The St. Lawrence issues from Lake Ontario, and flowing more than 2000 miles, falls into the Atlantic ocean by a mouth 90 miles broad. Connecticut river rises in the highlands which separate the United States from Lower Canada, and falls into Long Island Sound.—The Hudson rises between Lake Ontario and Champlain, and has a course of 250 miles.

Q. What mountains are worthy of notice?

A. The Allegany mountains are a long range, running northeasterly and southwesterly near 900 miles. On the western side of the continent, is a range of mountains, called the Stony mountains, which are said to be 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

Q. How is *North America* divided?

A. Into four general divisions, viz. *Aboriginal America*, *British America*, *United States* and *Spanish America*.

ABORIGINAL AMERICA.

Q. What countries are included in this division?

A. Greenland, Labrador, and the *North West Coast*.

Q. How is Greenland situated?

A. It is situated between 60° and 80° N. lat. and is about 200 miles from Iceland.

Q. How is Labrador situated?

Q. Between 48° and 70° N. lat. and is 850 miles long, and 750 broad ; this place is sometimes known by the name of New-Britain.

Q. What is the climate of Labrador and Greenland ?

A. Excessively cold ; even so piercing in February and March that the rocks split. In lat. 57° the ice on the rivers is 8 feet thick, and brandy coagulates ; the cold in these countries is much more severe than in the same latitude on the European continent.

Q. What do you observe of the *North West Coast* ?

A. It extends on the shores of the Pacific ocean, from the 30th degree of N. lat. to the 65th ; the climate on this side of America is mild ; south of 45° it is said to be one of the finest climates in the world.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Q. What provinces belong to this division ?

A. Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Q. What Islands belong to British America ?

A. The Islands of Newfoundland, St. John's, Cape Breton and the Bermudas.

Q. What is the government of British America ?

A. British America is superintended by an officer, who is styled Governor General of all the British Provinces in North America. Each province has a Lieutenant Governor, who in the absence of the Governor General, has the power of Chief Magistrate.

• *UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.*

Q. What are the situation and extent of Upper and Lower Canada ?

A. They lie between 42° and 52° N. lat. and extend from the 14th degree of east longitude to their western limits, which are yet undefined.— The length of Upper Canada is unknown ; its breadth is 525 miles. The length of Lower Canada is 1000 miles, and breadth 400.

Q. How are these provinces bounded ?

A. North by the countries round Hudson's bay ; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; south by the United States ; and west by unknown regions.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. Upper Canada, in general, may be called level ; Lower Canada is more mountainous and woody. The soil in many parts is fertile.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. St. Lawrence, Ottewas, St. John's and the Grand river.

Q. What are the principal towns ?

A. Quebec, situated at the confluence of St. Lawrence and Charles river, 320 miles from the sea, is the capital of these, and all the British provinces in America. Montreal, the second city in rank, stands on an Island in the river St. Lawrence, 170 miles above Quebec. Newark, Queenston and York, are the other chief towns.

Q. Are there any curiosities ?

A. The most remarkable are the falls of Niagara, which are about 8 miles south of Lake Ontario ; the river is 742 yards wide, and falls over a rock 150 feet in perpendicular height—the

noise produced by this Cataract, is sometimes heard 40 or 50 miles.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Q. How are these provinces situated ?

A. They are situated between 43° and 48° N. lat. 6° and 14° E. lon.

Q. How are they bounded ?

A. North by Lower Canada ; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; south by the Atlantic ocean ; and west by the District of Maine.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. St. John's and Annapolis ; the former is navigable for sloops 60 miles.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. It is in general unpleasant.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, is delightfully situated on the west side of Chebucto bay. The city of St. John's, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, is the capital of New-Brunswick.

UNITED STATES.

Q. What is the situation and extent of the United States ?

A. They are situated between 28° and 50° N. lat. 9° east and 41° W. lon.

Q. What is the extent of the United States ?

A. This country is 1400 miles long and 1100 broad.

Q. What are the boundaries ?

A. British America on the north ; New-

Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean on the east ; Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the South ; and the ridge of mountains called the Shining mountains, on the west.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. It is variegated with mountains and plains, hills and vallies.

Q. What is the climate of the United States ?

A. It is subject to great extremes of heat and cold ; the weather is less variable in the northern, than in the southern states.

Q. What are the natural productions ?

A. Among the various trees are the walnut, oak, maple, birch, cedar, ash, pine, hemlock, and the magnolia ; the woods afford a rich variety of flowering shrubs and beautiful trees ; wild fruits and nuts of almost every description, are found in various parts of the United States.

Q. What does the soil produce when cultivated ?

A. Among its various productions are, wheat, rye, barley, buck wheat, oats, Indian corn, rice, cotton, and tobacco. Orchards, affording fruits in all their variety, are in many places brought to great perfection.

Q. What is the religion of the United States ?

A. The Constitution of the Union prohibits the enacting any laws for the establishment of religion or of controlling the free exercise of it. All being left to choose their own religion, has occasioned a diversity of sentiment—almost all the various denominations of christians are found in the United States ; of these the Congregationalists are the most numerous.

Q. How many States are there ?

A. Eighteen States and four territorial governments, viz.

New-Hampshire,	Indiana Territory,
Vermont,	Michigan Territory,
Massachusetts,*	Illinois Territory,
Rhode-Island,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	Kentucky,
New-York,	North-Carolina,
New-Jersey,	Tennessee,
Pennsylvania,	South-Carolina,
Delaware,	Georgia,
Maryland,	Mississippi Territory,
Ohio,	Louisiana, and

The District of Louisiana.

Q. Has each State a government of its own ?

A. It has, and is independent of every other State.

Q. Have the U. States a général government ?

A. Yes ; they are all confederated under one general government, with an elective head, and thus form a grand National Republic.

Q. What is the government of the U. States ?

A. The government is vested in a President and Congress, which consists of two legislative bodies, called a Senate and House of Representatives. The President is chosen for four years. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State, chosen every six years by the State Legislatures. The House of Representatives are elected by the people every two years.

Q. What is the seat of Government ?

A. The City of *Washington*, in the District of Columbia, situated at the junction of the rivers, Potomac and Eastern Branch.

*This State includes the District of Maine.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

Q. What is the situation of Maine ?

A. It is situated between 43° and 48° N. lat. 4° and 9° E. lon.

Q. What is its length and breadth ?

A. It is 200 miles long and 200 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. North by Lower Canada ; east by New-Brunswick ; south by the Atlantic ocean ; and west by New-Hampshire.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. About 228,705.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. Though an elevated country, it is not mountainous.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. On the sea-coast it is barren ; but in the inland parts, and on the banks of the rivers, it is fertile.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin and Saco.

Q. Are there any colleges in the District of Maine ?

A. There is a flourishing institution at Brunswick, called Bowdoin College.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Portland, situated on a promontory in Casco bay, is the capital of Maine. York, Hallowell, Augusta, Bath and Buckstown, are places of increasing importance.

Q. What Indians still reside in Maine ?

A. The Penobscot tribe, consisting of about 100 families, still live on an Island in Penobscot

river, which is called Indian Old Town. They are Roman Catholics.

Q. What Islands are there?

A. Long-Island, in Penobscot bay, is fifteen miles long and 2 or 3 broad—the Island of Mount Desert, on the coast of Hancock county, is 15 miles long and 12 broad—Sequin Island stands at the mouth of Kennebec river; on this Island is a light-house.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Q. What is the situation of New-Hampshire?

A. It is situated between 42° and 45° N. lat. 2° and 5° E. lon.

Q. What is its extent?

A. It is 160 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 90 miles, and the least 18 miles.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. North by Lower Canada; east by the District of Maine; south by Massachusetts, and west by Vermont.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. From the sea for 20 or 30 miles the country is nearly level, then commences a mountainous country.

Q. What mountains are there in this State?

A. There are several ranges of mountains, the principal of which is the lofty ridge that divides the branches of the Connecticut and Merrimac, called the height of land; in this ridge are the Monadnos Mountain, Moose Hilloek, and the White Mountain, which is the highest land in New-England.

Q. What are the rivers?

A. The Connecticut, which separates this state

from Vermont, Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers ; the latter is the only large river which has its whole course in New-Hampshire.

Q. Are there any lakes ?

A. Winnipiseoge is the principal ; it is 24 miles long and from 3 to 12 broad ; it is frozen about three months in a year.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. In general, rich and productive.

Q. Are there any Colleges and Academies in this state ?

A. The only college is at Hanover, called Dartmouth College ; there are several academies incorporated with ample funds.

Q. What is the population of New-Hampshire ?

A. This state contains 214,414 inhabitants.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Portsmouth, situated on the south side of Piscataqua River, is the largest in the state ; it is about 200 miles from the sea. Exeter is fifteen miles from Portsmouth ; the other considerable towns are Concord, Dover, Amherst and Charlestown.

Q. What curiosities are there ?

A. In the town of Durham is a rock, computed to weigh about 70 tons, which is so exactly poised on another rock, that it may be moved with one finger.

In Chester is a circular eminence half a mile in diameter and 400 feet high ; on the south side of which is the entrance of a cave, in which is a room 15 or 20 feet square, floored and circled by a regular rock.

VERMONT.

Q. How is Vermont situated ?

A. Between 42° and 45° N. lat. 1° and 4° E. lon.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Vermont ?

A. It is 157 miles long and 65 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. On the north by Canada ; east by Connecticut river, which separates it from New-Hampshire ; south by Massachusetts ; and west by New-York.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. 217,013.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. Adjoining the rivers are extensive plains ; but in general, it is an uneven country.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. In almost every part it is very good ; wheat and other sorts of grain are raised in abundance.

Q. Are there any mountains in Vermont ?

A. There is a long range called the Green Mountains, extending from Lower Canada thro' Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, near 400 miles.

Q. What lakes are there ?

A. Lake Champlain is mostly in this State ; it is 100 miles long and 12 broad ; lake Memphremagog lies partly in this State and partly in Lower Canada.

Q. Mention the principal rivers ?

A. On the west side of the mountains are Otter Creek, Onion, Lamoelle and Missiscoue ; on the east side are West river, White river, and Pasumsic.

Q. What is the state of literature ?

A. There are two colleges in this state, one at Burlington and one at Middlebury, and there are several academies.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Bennington is one of the oldest towns, it is situated near the south-west corner of the state ; Rutland, Windsor, Guilford and Brattleborough, are pleasant and flourishing towns.

Q. What are the curiosities ?

A. In Clarenden is a very curious cave; descending more than 100 feet, in which is a spacious room 20 feet in breadth and 100 feet in length. On the sides of this subterraneous hall are tables, chairs, &c. which appear to have been artificially carved—at the end of this cave is a boiling spring.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Q. What are the situation and extent of Massachusetts?

A. It is 170 miles long and 65 broad, and is situated between 41° and 43° N. lat. 1° and 5° E. lon.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. North by New-Hampshire and Vermont ; east by the Atlantic ocean ; south by the Atlantic, Rhode-Island and Connecticut ; and west by New-York.

Q. How many inhabitants are there in this state ?

A. 472,040.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. There are some mountains in Massachusetts, but excepting the western counties, it may in general be called a level country.

Q. What capes are there ?

A. Cape Ann on the north and Cape Cod on the south side of Massachusetts bay.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. Housatonic, Deerfield, Westfield, Nashua, Merrimac, Concord and Charles river.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Fruitful, producing all the varieties of the climate.

Q. What is the state of literature ?

A. It is flourishing ; common schools are supported in every neighborhood, and there are about 20 academies. There are also two colleges in Massachusetts, one at Cambridge, called Harvard University, and one at *Williamstown*, called *Williams'* College, both are flourishing institutions.

Q. What is the capital of Massachusetts ?

A. Boston, situated on a Peninsula at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, 'in lat. 42° 28' north. It contains 21 houses for public worship, a State-House, Court-House, Gaol, Faneuil-Hall, a Theatre, an Alms-House and a powder magazine.

Q. What other towns of note are there ?

A. Salem, Newburyport, Ipswich, Charlestown, Cambridge, Plymouth, Worcester, Northampton, Springfield and Pittsfield.

Q. What Islands belong to Massachusetts ?

A. Plumb Island is about 9 miles long and 1 broad ; on the north end are two light-houses.— Nantucket lies south of Cape Cod, it has about 7,000 inhabitants. Martha's Vinyard is west of Nantucket, it is 19 miles long and 4 broad ; this and the Islands of Chappaquiddick, Norman's Island, and the Elizabeth Islands, constitute Dukes' County.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Q. What is the situation of Rhode-Island ?

A. Situated between 41° and 42° N. lat. 3° and 4° E. lon.

Q. What is its extent ?

A. 47 miles long and 37 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. By Massachusetts on the north and east ; south by the Atlantic ocean ; and west by Connecticut.

Q. What is the population of Rhode-Island ?

A. It contains 76,931 inhabitants.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. In general, it is hilly, though no very high mountains.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. The seasons are much milder than in other parts of New-England.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. In some parts it is fertile ; but the north-western parts of the state are more rocky and barren.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. Providence, Taunton and Patucket, are the principal ; the former is navigable for ships of 900 tons, 3 miles from the sea.

Q. Are there any literary institutions ?

A. There is a college established at Providence, called Brown University, and a flourishing academy at Newport.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Providence, in lat. 41° 51' lying on both sides of the river of the same name, is the oldest town in the state. Its public buildings are, six houses for public worship, among which is

an elegant Meeting-House for Baptists, 80 feet square, with a lofty steeple and a large bell—a court-house, work-house, market-house and the college edifice. Newport is a handsome town, containing ten houses for public worship, a State-House, and an edifice for the public library. It has one of the finest harbors in the world.

Q. Are there any Indians still residing in this State?

A. There are about 500, the most of whom reside at Charlestown.

Q. What Islands belong to this State?

A. Rhode-Island, from which the State takes its name, is 15 miles long and 3 1-2 broad; its soil and climate may be considered the finest in the world. The other Islands are Cannonicut Island, Block Island, and Prudence Island.

CONNECTICUT.

Q. What is the situation and extent of Connecticut?

A. It is situated between 41° and 42° N. lat. 1° and 4° E. lon. It is 86 miles long and 68 broad.

Q. How is Connecticut bounded?

A. On the north by Massachusetts; east by Rhode-Island; south by Long-Island Sound; and west by New-York.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants?

A. 261,941.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. Generally uneven, excepting on Connecticut river, where on each side is a beautiful plain of several miles in breadth.

Q. What are the rivers?

Q. The Connecticut is a beautiful river, dividing the State nearly in the centre ; it is navigable to Hartford, 50 miles from the sea. The other considerable rivers are the Housatonic, Naugatuk and the Thames.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. The soil in some parts is thin and barren ; but, in general, it is productive.

Q. What is the state of literature ?

A. No country is more attentive to education ; every town is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it, which is principally supported by funds. At Greenfield, Plainfield, Litchfield, Norwich, Windham, Pomfret, Canterbury and Colchester, academies have been established ; and there is a University at New-Haven called Yale College, which is a flourishing institution.

Q. What are the principal cities ?

A. Hartford city, situated on the west side of Connecticut river, is the most flourishing and commercial city in the State. New-Haven is a handsome city, lying around the head of a bay which extends four miles from the Sound ; it is situated on a beautiful plain, bounded on three sides by mountains. The other cities are New-London, Norwich and Middletown ; besides these, there are many very pleasant towns.

NEW-YORK.

Q. How is New-York situated ?

A. Between 40° and 45° N. lat. and between 5° W. and 3° E. longitude.

Q. What is the extent of New-York ?

A. It is 350 miles long and 300 broad.

Q. How is New-York bounded ?

A. On the north by Upper Canada; east by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; southeasterwardly by the Atlantic ocean; and west and southwest by Lake Erie, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Q. What is the population of the state of N. York ?

A. It contains 959,220 inhabitants.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. It is generally uneven; being intersected by ridges of the Allegany mountains; west of the mountains the country is more level.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. In many parts of the state it is very fertile.

Q. What lakes are there ?

A. Lake Champlain forms a part of the dividing line between New-York and Vermont; lakes Oneida, George, Cayuga, Seneca and Chataque are the principal.

Q. What are the rivers in New-York ?

A. The Hudson which is one of the largest in the United States; it is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Albany. The Mohawk, Delaware, Susquehannah, Tioga, Seneca, Oswegatchie, Blackriver, Oswego, and Genesee are all very considerable rivers.

Q. What is the state of learning ?

A. The Legislature of the state of New-York have granted the sum of 50,000 dollars annually to aid in supporting common schools. The academies are upwards of thirty; and there are three colleges, Columbia College at New-York, Union College at Schenectady, and another at Clinton, called Hamilton college.

Q. What is the capital of the state of N. York ?

A. The city of New-York is the capital of the state, standing at the confluence of the North and East rivers, and is the finest situation for commerce in the United States.

Q. What public buildings are there in this city ?

A. The most magnificent is the City Hall, which is built of white marble, there are twenty-one houses for public worship, and several other public buildings which are elegant.

Q. What other principal places are there ?

A. The city of Albany is next in rank, it is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, one of the finest rivers in the world, 160 miles north of the city of New-York. The city of Hudson is on the east bank of the Hudson river, 30 miles south of Albany. Poughkeepsie, Troy, Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Newburgh, Geneva, and Utica, are all places of consequence.

Q. Mention the islands belonging to N. York.

A. Manhattan, or York Island, on which is situated the city of New-York, is 15 miles in length and one in breadth. It is joined to the main land by a bridge. Long Island is 140 miles long, and on a medium ten broad ; it is separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. Staten Island lies nine miles southwest of the city of New-York ; it is 18 miles in length and seven in breadth.

NEW-JERSEY.

Q. What is the situation of New-Jersey ?

A. It is situated between 39° and 41° north latitude, and the meridian and 1 E. longitude.

Q. What is the length and breadth of N. Jersey ?

A. It is 160 miles long, and fifty-two broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. It is bounded on the north by New-York ; east by Hudson river and the sea ; south by the sea ; and west by Pennsylvania.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. 245,562.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. In some parts it is mountainous, in others it is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies ; on the seacoast it is flat and sandy.

Q. What rivers are there in New-Jersey ?

A. The most considerable are the Hackinsac, Passaic, Raritan and the Delaware, which divides New-Jersey from Pennsylvania.

Q. What mountains are there ?

A. The south mountains and the Kittatinny ridge, which are ridges of the Allegany range, pass through this state.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. New-Jersey embraces all the varieties of soil from the best to the worst kind.

Q. Are there any colleges in this state ?

A. There is one at Princeton called Nassau Hall, and one at Burlington called Queens college.

Q. What are the principal cities and towns ?

A. Trenton is the largest town and is the capital of the state ; it is situated on the east bank of the Delaware, opposite the falls. Burlington, Perth Amboy, Brunswick, Princeton, and Newark, are all places of some note.

Q. Are there any curiosities ?

A. In Monmouth county is a remarkable cave, in which are three rooms ; the cave is 30 feet long and 15 feet broad. C²

DELAWARE.

Q. How is Delaware situated ?

A. It is situated between 38° and 40° N. Lat. and between the meridian and 4° E. longitude.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Delaware ?

A. It is 92 miles long and 24 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. North by Pennsylvania, east by Delaware river and bay ; south and west by Maryland.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. 72,674.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. It is generally low and level.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. It is rich and productive ; the wheat raised in this state is of a superior quality.

Q. What rivers are there ?

A. Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke and Choptank are the principal.

Q. Are there any colleges in this state ?

A. None. But there are academies established at Wilmington and Newark.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Dover in the county of Kent is the seat of government. The principal towns are Newcastle, Wilmington, Milford, and Duck Creek Cross Roads ; the latter is one of the largest wheat markets in the state.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Q. What are the situation and extent of Pennsylvania ?

A. It is 228 miles long and 156 broad, and is situated between 39° and 42° north latitude, and

between 20° east and 5° west longitude.

Q. How is this state bounded?

A. North by New-York and Lake Erie; east by Delaware river; south by Virginia; Maryland and Delaware; and west by the state of Ohio.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants?

A. 810,163.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Swetaw, Allegany, Youhiogany and the Lehigh.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. A large proportion of the state may be called mountainous, the Allegany range passing through it; the vallies and the more level parts of the state, have a rich soil.

Q. What seminaries of learning are there in Pennsylvania?

A. There are four colleges in this state; viz. the university at Philadelphia, one at Carlisle called Dickenson college; Franklin college at Lancaster, and another at Washington. The academies are eight. At Bethlehem and Nazareth are celebrated Moravian schools for young gentlemen and ladies.

Q. What is the capital of Pennsylvania?

A. Philadelphia, situated on the west bank of the Delaware, in north latitude $39^{\circ} 56'$, being 118 miles from the sea.

Q. What are the public buildings?

A. There are 24 houses for public worship, a state house, two city court houses, a theatre, a public observatory, three brick market houses and a goal.

Q. Is Philadelphia ranked among the first cities in the United States?

A. It is ; and until the year 1801 was the seat of general government.

Q. What other places of note are there ?

A. Lancaster, Carlisle, Pittsburg; Bethlehem, York, Sunbury, Chambersburgh, Washington, and Harrisburgh, which is the seat of government.

OHIO.

Q. What are the situation and extent of Ohio ?

A. It is situated between 39° and 42° N. lat. and between 4° and 5° west longitude. It is 200 miles long and 200 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. North by Michigan and lake Erie ; east by Pennsylvania ; south by the Ohio river ; and west by Indiana Territory.

Q. What is the population of Ohio ?

A. 231,703.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. It is not mountainous, but variegated with hills and vallies.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. In general, rich and productive.

Q. Name the rivers.

A. The Ohio, which nearly half surrounds the state, Sciota, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Great and Little Miami, Sandusky, and Grand river.

Q. Are there any universities in Ohio ?

A. There is one at Athens called the Ohio University, endowed with 40,000 acres of land, and there is a flourishing academy at Marietta.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Marietta, Cincinnati, Galliopolis, and Chillicothe, the latter of which is the seat of government.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Q. How is this territory bounded ?

A. North by the line between the U. States and Canada ; east by Lake Michigan and the state of Ohio ; south by Kentucky ; and west by Illinois Territory.

Q. Mention the number of inhabitants.

A. 24,520.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Similar to that of Ohio.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Wabash, Outagamy, Theakiki, Monument, White and Green rivers.

Q. What is the capital of Indiana Territory ?

A. Vincennes, situated on the bank of the Wabash, 150 miles from its mouth, and 740 miles from Washington.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

Q. What are the boundaries of this Territory ?

A. It is bounded on the north by Canada ; east by Indiana Territory ; south by Ohio river which separates it from Kentucky ; and west by the Mississippi river.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. 12,212.

Q. What rivers are there ?

A. Illinois, Kaskaskia and Black rivers.

Q. What are the principal towns ?

A. Kaskaskia, and Cahokia ; the former is the seat of government.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Q. What is the situation of this territory ?

A. It lies north of the state of Ohio, having

Lake Michigan on the west, and Lake Huron on the northeast.

Q. What is the population of this territory ?

A. 4,762.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. There are no very considerable rivers ?

Q. What is the capital ?

A. Detroit. It has the best fortress in all this part of the country ; it is nearly a mile in circumference, and in 1805 enclosed 300 houses, and a Roman Catholic church, which was destroyed by fire. It now contains 770 inhabitants and 80 dwelling houses ; its situation is delightful, and in the centre of a pleasant and fruitful country.

Q. What islands are there in this territory ?

A. Michilimackinack is a barren island on the south west side of the straits of the same name. It is about 200 miles from Detroit.

MARYLAND.

Q. How is Maryland situated ?

A. It is situated between 37° and 39° north latitude, and between the meridian and 4° W. lon.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Maryland ?

A. It is 134 miles long, and 110 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania ; east by the state of Delaware, and the Atlantic ocean ; south and west by Virginia.

Q. What number of inhabitants are there ?

A. 380,546.

Q. What large bay is there in this state ?

A. Chesapeake Bay, which divides the state

into eastern and western divisions.

Q. What are the rivers in Maryland?

A. Potomac, Susquehannah, Pocomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank and Elk rivers.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. East of the Blue ridge of mountains, the land is generally level and free from stone, and the soil is very good.

Q. What colleges are there?

A. Washington college at Chestertown, and St. John's at Annapolis. The Methodists have a college at Hartford. The Roman Catholics, one at Georgetown, and there is a French college at Baltimore.

Q. What is the capital of the state?

A. The city of Annapolis; and is the wealthiest place of its size in America.

Q. What other places of importance are there?

A. Baltimore, situated on the north side of Patapsko river; this town is the third in size, and the fourth in trade, in the U. S. Fredericktown, and Hagerstown are flourishing places.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Q. What do you observe of the District of Columbia?

A. It was ceded to the U. States by Maryland and Virginia for the purpose of establishing in it the general government.

Q. What is the extent of this District?

A. It is ten miles square, embracing the city of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria; it extends on the river Potomac from the southern part of Alexandria, to a point five miles above Georgetown. This section of the Potomac

It is 250 miles long and 200 broad.

Q. What are the boundaries of Kentucky?

A. It is bounded on the northwest by the Ohio river, east by Virginia, south by Tennessee, and west by Cumberland river.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants?

A. 496,511.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. It is, in general, agreeably diversified with vallies and gentle ascending hills.

Q. What is the soil of Kentucky?

A. It has a luxuriant soil, affording every production that grows in any of the United States.

Q. What are the principal rivers?

A. The Ohio, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt and Green river.

Q. Are there any colleges in this state?

A. There is only one established, which is at Lexington.

Q. What are the chief towns?

A. Frankfort, Lexington, and Louisville; at Frankfort the Legislature hold their sessions.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Q. How is North-Carolina situated?

A. Between 33° and 36° north latitude, and between 78° and 80° west longitude.

Q. What is the length and breadth of North-Carolina?

A. It is 450 miles long and 180 broad.

Q. How is North-Carolina bounded?

A. Bounded north by Virginia; east by the Atlantic ocean; south by South-Carolina; and west by Tennessee.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants?

A. 563,536.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. From the sea-coast about 60 miles the country is uniformly flat ; the more interior part is mountainous.

Q. What bays are there ?

A. Albemarle, which is 60 miles long, and 12 broad ; besides some smaller bays.

Q. Mention the capes ?

A. Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse and Trent are the largest.

Q. Is there any attention paid to education ?

A. The General Assembly have established a university at Chapel Hill, in Orange county, and there are several good academies in the state.

Q. Name the principal towns.

A. Raleigh is the seat of government. Newbern is the largest town in the state. Edenton, Wilmington, Hillsborough and Salisbury are flourishing places.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Q. What is the situation of South-Carolina ?

A. It is situated between 32° and 35° north latitude, and between 4° and 9° west longitude.

Q. What is the extent of South-Carolina ?

A. It is 200 miles in length and 126 in breadth.

Q. How is this state bounded ?

A. North by North-Carolina ; east by the Atlantic ocean ; south and southwest by Georgia.

Q. What is the population of South-Carolina ?

A. It contains 414,935 inhabitants.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. The whole state to the distance of 100 miles from the sea, is low and level ; from thence it is more uneven.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. It is very good.

Q. What rivers are there ?

A. The principal are the Santee, Pedee, Edisto, Savannah, Ashley, Cooper and Black river.

Q. Are there any seminaries of learning ?

A. There are several colleges ; one at Columbia ; one at Winnsborough, and one at Charleston, and there are some other literary institutions.

Q. What are the principal towns ?

A. The city of Charleston, standing at the confluence of Ashley and Cooper rivers, is the largest in the state, Beaufort is a pleasant place ; Columbia is the seat of government.

TENNESSEE.

Q. What is the extent of Tennessee ?

A. It is 400 miles long and 104 broad.

Q. How is it situated ?

A. Between 35° and 36° north latitude, and between 6° and 15° west longitude.

Q. How is Tennessee bounded ?

A. North by Kentucky and Virginia ; east by North Carolina ; south by Georgia and the Mississippi Territory ; and west by the Mississippi river.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. About 261,727.

Q. What mountains are there ?

A. The Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, and Unaka mountains, which separate this state from North-

Carolina ; also Clinch and Cumberland mountains ; the latter is equal in size to any in the United States.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Halston, and Clinch are the principal.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. It is similar to the soil of Kentucky.

Q. What is the state of literature ?

A. There are three colleges ; Greenville, in Green county ; Blount at Knoxville ; and Washington college in the county of that name.

Q. What are the principal towns ?

A. Knoxville, Nashville, and Jonesborough, the former is the seat of government, and is beautifully situated on the river Holstein.

GEORGIA.

Q. How is the state of Georgia situated ?

A. It is situated between 31° and 35° north latitude, and between 5° and 10° west longitude.

Q. What is the extent of Georgia ?

A. It is 260 miles long and 250 broad.

Q. What is the population ?

A. 252,433.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. The eastern part of the state extending 50 miles from the sea is perfectly level and free of stone ; the western part is hilly.

Q. What rivers are there in Georgia ?

A. Savannah, which divides this state from South-Carolina—Ogechee, Altamaha, St. Mary's and Turtle river.

Q. What is the state of literature ?

A. The prospects are flattering ; a seminary is established at Athens, near the centre of the state, called the University of Georgia ; an academy in each county is to be supported from the same institution.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Savannah, standing on the south side of Savannah river, 18 miles from the bar, is the largest town in the state. Louisville, Augusta, Sunbury, and Brunswick are the other towns of note.

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MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Q. How is this territory situated ?

A. It lies between 31° and 35° north latitude, and is bounded on the north by Tennessee ; east by Georgia ; south by West Florida ; and west by the Mississippi river.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. This territory contains 40,352.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. It is equal in fertility to any in the U. S.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. Healthy and temperate ; and the country is delightful.

Q. What rivers are there ?

A. Yazoo, Looza Chetta, Pearl, Mobile, Chat-ta Hatcha and Tennessee.

Q. What is the capital of this territory ?

A. Natchez, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river.

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LOUISIANA.

Q. What are the situation and boundaries of the state of Louisiana ?

A. It lies between 29° and 34° north latitude, and is bounded on the north by the District of Louisiana and the Mississippi Territory; east by the Mississippi Territory and West Florida; south and southeast by the Gulf of Mexico, west and southwest by New-Mexico.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants?

A. 76,556.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. Low and level.

Q. Mention the rivers.

A. Red river and Sabine river are the principal.

Q. What is the climate?

A. From the middle of April to the middle of June, the season is wet; from that time till the middle of September, it is dry and regularly hot; the remaining part of the year, the weather is very unchangeable.

Q. What is the soil?

A. This state has a light, rich soil, and very fertile.

Q. What is the capital of the state of Louisiana?

A. New-Orleans: It stands on the east bank of the Mississippi river, about 90 miles from its mouth; it is a large, flourishing town, and is advantageously situated for trade.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Q. How is the District of Louisiana bounded?

A. On the north by Canada; east by the Mississippi river; south by the new state of Louisiana; west and southwest by the highlands and mountains, which divide the waters of the St.

Lawrence, Hudson Bay and the Pacific ocean, from those of the Mississippi.

Q. What is the population?

A. It contains 20,845 inhabitants.

Q. What is the face of the country?

A. In the south part, and on the rivers, it is generally level; the upper part is more uneven.

Q. What are the rivers?

A. The Missouri, Arkansaw, Washita, Kansiz, White river, St. Peter's, St. Francis, and the river De Moines.

Q. What is the climate?

A. It is subject to frequent and sudden changes, the northern parts are colder than the corresponding latitudes on the European continent.

Q. What is the state of littérature?

A. Very little attention is paid to learning; there are only a few private schools.

Q. What towns are there?

A. New-Madrid and St. Louis, the latter is situated near the mouth of the Missouri river.

UNITED STATES' CENSUS.

	<i>No. of Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
District of Maine,	228,705	Portland,
Massachusetts,	472,040	Boston,
New-Hampshire,	214,414	Portsmouth.
Vermont,	217,013	Bennington.
Rhode-Island,	76,931	Providence.
Connecticut,	261,942	New-Haven.
New-York,	959,220	New-York.
New-Jersey,	245,562	Trenton.
Pennsylvania,	810,163	Philadelphia.
Delaware,	72,674	Dover.
Maryland,	380,546	Annapolis.
Ohio,	231,703	Marietta.
Indiana Territory,	24,520	Vincennes.
Michigan Territory,	4,762	Detroit.

District of Columbia,	24,025	Washington.
Virginia,	965,079.	Richmond.
Kentucky,	496,511	Frankfort.
North-Carolina,	563,526	Newbern.
Tennessee,	261,727	Knoxville.
Georgia,	252,433	Savannah.
Mississippi Territory,	40,352	Natchez.
Illinois Territory,	12,212	Kaskaskia.
Louisiana,	76,556	New-Orleans.
District of Louisiana,	20,845	New-Madrid.
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	7,233,421	

SPANISH NORTH AMERICA.

Q. How is this country situated ?

A. It is situated between 9° and 40° north latitude, and between 5° and 50° west longitude.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. On the north by unknown regions ; east by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico ; south by the Isthmus of Darien ; and west by the Pacific ocean.

Q. How is Spanish North America divided ?

A. Into Florida and Mexico.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Florida ?

A. It is 600 miles long and 150 broad.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Mexico ?

A. It is 2500 miles long and 1500 broad.

Q. What is the soil of Florida ?

A. That which is the least fruitful, produces two crops of corn in a year.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. In Florida it is similar to the climate in the southern parts of the United States ; in Mexico it is generally unhealthy.

Q. What are the chief towns in Spanish North America.

A. St. Augustine and Pensacola are the principal in Florida. The city of Mexico is the capital of Mexico, and is the oldest city in America. It stands on an island in the Lake Tetzcoco.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Q. What is the situation of South America ?

A. It is situated between 12° north, and 56° south latitude, being joined to North America by the Isthmus of Darien.

Q. What is its length and breadth ?

A. It is 4600 miles long and 2000 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. North by the Atlantic ocean and North America ; east by the Atlantic ocean ; south by the Southern ocean ; and west by the Pacific ocean.

Q. What is the climate of South America ?

A. It is various : In the southern parts it is almost perpetual winter ; the low provinces near the equator are subject to excessive heat.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. Though a country of immense plains, it has some lofty mountains.

Q. Mention the principal range of mountains.

A. The most extensive range is the Andes, which stretches the whole length of South America, its highest point, called Chimborazo, is 20,280 feet above the level of the sea.

Q. Are there any lakes in South America ?

A. The largest lake is in Peru, it is of an oval form, being 240 miles in circumference ; its

depth is 70 fathoms ; the other lakes are small.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Amazon, which rises among the Andes in Peru, is the largest river in the world. Rio de la Plata is another large river.

Q. How is South America divided ?

A. Into eight distinct countries, viz.

Terra Firma, Peru,	Subject to Spain.
Chili, Paraguay;	
Guiana,	do. Great Britain.
Brazil,	do. Portugal.
Amazonia, Patagonia,	do. Natives.

TERRA FIRMA.

Length 1400, breadth 700 miles. Between the equator and 12° north latitude, and between 15° east and 7° west longitude.

Q. How is Terra Firma bounded ?

A. On the north by the Gulf of Mexico ; on the east by the Atlantic ocean ; south by Amazonia and Peru ; and west by the Pacific ocean.

Q. What rivers are there ?

A. Darien, Chagre, and Oronoke.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. Very hot and sultry.

Q. What are the chief towns ?

A. Carthagena is the principal seaport, Panama is the capital.

PERU.

Length 1800, breadth 500 miles. Between the equator and 25° south latitude, and 15° east and 6° west longitude.

Q. What are the boundaries of Peru ?

A. It is bounded on the north by Terra Firma ;

east by the Andes ; south by Chili ; and west by the Pacific ocean.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. The interior part is fruitful, the seacoast is barren.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. Lima is the capital of this, and all the Spanish dominions in South America.

CHILI.

Length 1400, breadth 500 miles. Between 24 and 45 degrees south latitude.

Q. How is Chili bounded ?

A. North by Peru ; east by Paraguay ; south by Patagonia ; and west by the Pacific ocean.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between heat and cold.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Very fertile.

Q. What is the capital town ?

A. St. Jago.

PARAGUAY.

Length 1500, breadth 1000 miles. Between 12 and 37 degrees south latitude.

Q. Bound Paraguay.

A. It has Amazonia on the north ; Brazil on the east ; Patagonia on the south ; and Chili and Peru on the west.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. For the most part very fertile.

Q. What is the capital town ?

A. Buenos Ayres, very pleasantly situated on

the river La Plata ; the number of inhabitants, 30,000.

GUIANA.

Length 800, breadth 500 miles. Between 2° and 8° north latitude, and 12° and 25° east long.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. North by the river Oronoke ; east by the Atlantic ocean ; south by the river Amazon ; and west by unknown countries.

Q. What is the climate of Guiana ?

A. Generally unhealthy.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Very rich and productive.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. Essequebo, Surinam, and Demarara.

Q. What are the principal towns ?

A. Paramaribo, Demarara, and Cayenne.

BRAZIL.

Length 2,500, breadth 700 miles. Between the equator and 35° south latitude, and 15° and 40° east longitude.

Q. How is Brazil bounded ?

A. It is surrounded on all sides, by the mouths of the rivers Amazon, and La Plata, and the Atlantic ocean ; except the west which is bounded by Amazonia.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. Temperate and mild.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. As fruitful as any in South America.

Q. Name the principal town.

A. St. Salvador is the capital ; it is built on a

high and steep rock, having the sea on one side, and a lake on the other.

AMAZONIA.

Length 1400, breadth 900 miles. Between the equator and 20° south latitude.

Q. What are the boundaries of Amazonia ?

A. It is bounded on the north by Terra Firma and Guiana; east by Brazil; south by Paraguay; and west by Peru.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. Healthy and mild.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Extremely fertile.

Q. Is Amazonia still unsubdued by the Europeans ?

A. It is; and the original inhabitants still enjoy their native freedom.

PATAGONIA.

Q. How is Patagonia bounded ?

A. North by Paraguay and Chili; east by the Atlantic ocean; south by the Straits of Magellan; west by the Pacific ocean.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. Cold and stormy.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. It is uncultivated.

Q. By whom is Patagonia inhabited ?

A. By a variety of Indian tribes.

WEST INDIES.

Q. Where are the West India islands situated ?

A. They are situated in the Gulf of Mexico,

extending from the coast of Florida, to the mouth of the river Oronoke in South America.

Q. What do you observe of the climate of the West Indies ?

A. It is uniformly warm ; and were it not for the trade winds, which blow from the sea, during the day ; and the land breeze, which commences at evening, the heat would be intolerable.

Q. What are the productions of the W. Indies ?

A. They produce rum, sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee, and several kinds of spices.

Q. Mention the principal Islands.

A. St. Bartholomew, Cuba, Margaretta, Porto Rico, Hispaniola or St. Domingo, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, the Bahama islands, St. Christophers, the islands of St. Croix, Currassau or Curracoa, Deseada and Maragalante, Dominica, St. Eustatia, Grenada and the Grenadines, Gaudaloupe, Jamaica, St. Johns, St. Lucia, Martinico, Montserrat, Nevis, Saba, Tobago, Sortala, Trinidad, St. Thomas and St. Vincent.

EUROPE.

Q. What are the situation and extent of Europe ?

A. It is situated between 10° west, and 60° east longitude from London, and between 36° and 72° north latitude. It is 3300 miles long, and 2350 broad.

Q. What are the boundaries of Europe ?

A. Europe is bounded on the east by Asia ; north by the Frozen ocean ; west by the Atlantic ocean ; and south by the Mediterranean.

Q. What are the principal islands belonging to this continent ?

A. Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, and the islands of the Mediterranean.

Q. How is the European continent divided ?

A. Into the following countries, viz. Lapland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Germany, Austria, France, Netherlands, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey.

LAPLAND.

Q. What is the extent of Lapland ?

A. It extends from the 71° north latitude, to the White sea, under the Arctic circle, being 450 miles long, and 300 broad.

Q. To what powers does Lapland belong ?

A. A part of Lapland belongs to the Danes, another part to the Swedes, and a third part to the Russians.

Q. What is the face of the country, climate, &c. ?

A. It is a very mountainous and barren country ; the winters are extremely cold, and for a short time in summer the heat is excessive. During some months in the summer, the sun never sets, and for the same space of time in the winter it does not rise.

DENMARK.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Denmark ?

A. 1400 miles long, and averaging 150 broad.

Q. What countries constitute the kingdom of Denmark ?

A. Denmark Proper, Norway, Iceland, and the Ferro Isles.

Q. How is Denmark Proper bounded ?

Q. North by the Skaggerac sea ; east by the Sound of Elsineur ; south by Germany ; and west by the Atlantic ocean.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. Denmark Proper with its islands contains 1,548,000.

Q. How is Norway bounded ?

A. North and west by the Atlantic ocean ; south by the Skaggerac ; and east by the Norwegian Alps.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. Norway contains 912,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Iceland situated ?

A. It is an island in the Atlantic ocean, situated between 64° and 67° north latitude. It is about 300 miles long, and 150 broad.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. Iceland contains about 47,000.

Q. Are there any mountains in Iceland ?

A. It is full of mountains ; the most noted is Mount Heckla, which is a volcano.

Q. What do you observe of the Ferro islands ?

A. They lie in the Atlantic ocean, being about 24 in number ; situated between 61° and 63° N. latitude. The number of inhabitants 5,000.

Q. What is the state of literature in Denmark ?

A. There is but little attention paid to learning. The principal university is at Copenhagen.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. Copenhagen, situated on the pleasant island of Zealand. It contains 60,000 inhabitants.

SWEDEN.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Sweden ?

A. It is 1150 miles long, and 600 broad.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. North by Danish Lapland; east by Russia; south by the Baltic; and west by Norway.

Q. What is the climate of Sweden?

A. The extremes of heat and cold are very great.

Q. What universities are there in Sweden?

A. There are three; one at Stockholm, one at Upsal, and another at Abo.

Q. What is the capital?

A. Stockholm, standing between an inlet of the Baltic sea and the lake Meler. It contains 80,000 inhabitants.

RUSSIA.

Q. How is the Russian empire bounded?

A. This vast empire, comprehending almost all the northern parts of Europe and Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean; south by the 44th degree of north latitude; and west by Sweden and the Baltic sea.

Q. What is the extent of Russia?

A. European Russia is 1600 miles long, and 1000 broad. Asiatic Russia is 5300 miles long, and 1900 broad.

Q. What is the climate of Russia?

A. In the southern parts it is temperate, in the northern, the cold is excessive.

Q. Are there any lakes in Russia?

A. Onega and Ladoga are the principal. The former is 150 miles long by 30 broad, the latter 130 by 70.

Q. Mention the principal rivers.

A. Volga, Tanais or Don, Nieper, Niester

and Dwina.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. That part of Russia belonging to Europe is generally level, excepting the northern part, where rise the Zimnopian mountains.

Q. Are there any universities in Russia ?

A. There is one at Petersburgh and another at Kiof, besides several other literary institutions.

Q. What is the population of Russia ?

A. In 1808 the empire contained 41,403,200 inhabitants.

Q. What is the capital of Russia ?

A. Petersburgh, on the river Neva, near the Gulf of Finland. Its number of inhabitants is 271,000.

POLAND.

Q. What do you observe of Poland ?

A. This once powerful kingdom is no longer an independent nation, but is divided among the Russians, Austrians and Prussians. The territory formerly denominated Poland, was bounded north by the Baltic sea and Russia ; east by Russia ; south by Little Tartary and Hungary ; and west by Germany and the Baltic. It was 800 miles long, and 700 broad.

PRUSSIA.

Q. What is the extent of Prussia ?

A. It is 600 miles long, and 300 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. On the east and north by Russia and Austria ; west by Germany ; and north by the Baltic.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. Generally cold, and unpleasant.

Q. Mention the principal rivers in Prussia.
A. The Elbe, Oder, Vistula and Niemers.
Q. Are there any lakes in Prussia ?
A. There are several—the largest is Spalding Lee, which is 20 miles square.
Q. What is the government ?
A. An absolute monarchy.
Q. What is the capital of Prussia ?
A. Koningsburg, containing 56,000 inhabitants.

GERMANY.

Q. What are the situation and extent of Germany ?
A. It lies between 46° and 54° north latitude, and is 600 miles long, and 500 broad.
Q. How is it bounded ?
A. North by Denmark and the Baltic sea ; east by the Austrian dominions ; south by Italy and Switzerland ; and west by the Rhine and Holland.
Q. What are the rivers in Germany ?
A. The Danube, the Drave, the Elbe, and the Rhine.
Q. What is the principal range of mountains ?
A. The Alps which divide Germany from Italy.
Q. What is the climate ?
A. It is various.
Q. What is the government of Germany ?
A. This territory is divided into a vast number of independent sovereignties ; but all united into a kind of federal republic, having for its head an elective Emperor.
Q. How is Germany divided ?
A. Into nine large circles, viz. Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Ba-

varia, Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, and Austria ; these are subdivided into many separate governments.

Q. What is the capital of Germany ?

A. Vienna, situated on the Danube, in the circle of Austria, is the capital of Austria, and of all the German empire. It contains 254,000 inhabitants.

— — —
AUSTRIA.

Q. What portions of Europe are included in the Austrian dominions ?

A. Beside the circle of Austria above-mentioned, there are Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and part of the late kingdom of Poland, which are connected with Germany, and subject to the House of Austria.

Q. What is the population of the Austrian dominions ?

A. About 23,500,000 inhabitants ?

— — —
FRANCE.

Q. What are the boundaries & extent of France ?

A. It has the English Channel and the Netherlands on the north ; the Rhine on the east ; the Mediterranean sea and the Pyrenean mountains south, and the Bay of Biscay west. It is 600 miles long, and 500 broad.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. In general mild and healthy.

Q. What rivers are there ?

A. The Loire, Rhone, Garonne, and Seine.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Rich and productive.

Q. Are there any Universities in France ?

A. There are twenty-eight.

Q. What are the number of inhabitants ?

A. According to Hassel there are 39,400,000.

Q. What is the government ?

A. A limited monarchy.

Q. What is the capital city of France ?

A. Paris, situated on the river Seine. It is 100 miles from the sea, and 200 miles south-east from London. It contains 647,700 inhabitants.

— — —
NETHERLANDS.

Q. What are the boundaries and extent of the Netherlands ?

A. Bounded on the north by Holland, east by Germany, south by France, and west by the English channel ; it is 200 miles long and 180 broad.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. In the interior parts mild and healthy.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. In general low and level.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Similar to that of France.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. 3,900,000.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Maese, the Scheldt, the Dermer, and the Lys.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. Ghent. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants.

— — —
HOLLAND.

Q. How is Holland bounded ?

A. On the north and west by the German

cean, east by Germany, south by the Catholic Netherlands and France.

Q. What is its length and breadth ?

A. It is 500 miles long and 110 broad.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. It is low and marshy ; some parts of it is lower than the sea, from which it is secured by dykes.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Rhine, the Mease, the Scheldt, and the Vecht.

Q. What is the population of Holland ?

A. It contains about 2,300,000 inhabitants.

Q. What is the government of Holland ?

A. It was once a Republic, but is now governed by the Prince of Orange.

Q. What is the capital of Holland ?

A. Amsterdam is the chief city ; it ranks among the first cities of Europe. It contains 200,000 inhabitants.



SWITZERLAND.

Q. What is the extent of Switzerland ?

A. It is 180 miles long and 140 broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. North and east by Germany, south by Italy, and west by France.

Q. What is the general appearance of Switzerland ?

A. It is considered the most elevated land in Europe ; it is generally mountainous and rocky.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reus and Inn.

Q. What is the principal city of Switzerland ?

A. The city of Basil ; it has 15,000 inhabitants.

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SPAIN.

Q. What are the boundaries and extent of Spain ?

A. It is bounded north by the bay of Biscay, north-east by the Pyrennes, east and south by the Mediterranean, west by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is 700 miles long and 500 broad.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. In the southern parts it is excessively hot in summer ; in the northern very cold in winter.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. It is fertile.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. Very uneven.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. Duero, Tagus, Gaudiana, and Ebro.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. 10,000,000.

Q. What is the government ?

A. An absolute Monarchy.

Q. What is the capital of Spain ?

A. Madrid, containing 156,000 inhabitants.

—
PORtUGAL.

Q. How is Portugal bounded ?

A. It is bounded on west and south by the Atlantic, east and north by Spain.

Q. What is its extent ?

A. 300 miles long and 150 broad.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. It is milder than in Spain.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Tagus, Duero and Minho, are the principal.

Q. What is the government ?

A. An absolute hereditary monarchy.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. Lisbon ; and is, excepting London and Amsterdam, the greatest port in Europe. It contains 350,000 inhabitants.

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ITALY.

Q. How is Italy bounded ?

A. North and north-east by Switzerland and Germany ; east by the gulf of Venice ; south by the Mediterranean ; west by the sea and France.

Q. What is the extent of Italy ?

A. 600 miles long, and from 25 to 400 in breadth.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Po, Tiber, Adige and Volturno.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Very fertile.

Q. What is the capital of Italy ?

A. ROME, anciently the capital of the world ; and it may still be regarded as the first and most beautiful in the world. The number of inhabitants is 163,000.

Q. What other large cities are there in Italy ?

A. Naples, Venice and Genoa ; the former contains 409,000 inhabitants.

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MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS.

Q. What Islands constitute the kingdom of Sicily ?

A. The Islands of Sicily, Lepari, Pantabaria and Aegodes.

Q. What is the population of the kingdom of Sicily?

A. It contains 1,600,000 inhabitants.

Q. What constitutes the kingdom of Sardinia?

A. The Island Sardinia, together with several smaller Islands.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants in Sardinia?

A. 451,000.

Q. What other Islands are there in the Mediterranean?

A. Malta, between Barbary and Sicily, Corsica, opposite the coast of France, and Elba, which is 30 miles from Corsica; it is a mountainous Island, but the air is delightful. It is wonderfully rich in mines. It has 13,700 inhabitants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Q. What is the situation and extent of this Island?

A. Situated between 50° and 61° N. lat. and 64° and 77° E. lon. It is 590 miles long and 480 miles wide.

Q. How is Great Britain divided?

A. Into England, Scotland and Wales.

ENGLAND.

Q. How is England bounded?

A. North by Scotland; east by the German ocean; south by the English Channel; and west by the Atlantic ocean.

Q. What are the soil and climate ?

A. The soil is various ; the climate is healthy, though subject to frequent and sudden changes.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Thames, Medway, Severn and Trent.

Q. Mention the principal Universities and public schools.

A. The most eminent Schools are those of Westminster, Eton and Winchester. The Universities are those of Oxford and Cambridge ; the former has 17 colleges and the latter 16.

Q. What is the government of England ?

A. It may be called a limited Monarchy.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. London, situated on the Thames ; it is one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world. The number of inhabitants is 800,000.

WALES.

Q. What do you observe of Wales ?

A. It is a principality in the west of England, being 120 miles long and 80 broad. It contains 560,000 inhabitants. It gives the title of the *Prince of Wales* to the eldest son of the king of Great Britain.

SCOTLAND.

Q. How is Scotland bounded ?

A. North by the north sea ; east by the German ocean ; south by England ; and west by the Atlantic ocean.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Scotland ?

A. It is 270 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 15 miles.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, and the Forth.
 Q. What is the climate ?
 A. In general, healthy.
 Q. What is the capital ?
 A. Edinburgh ; it contains 90,000 inhabitants.

IRELAND.

Q. How does this Island lie with respect to Great Britain.

A. It lies on the west of the Island of Great Britain, being separated by the Irish Sea.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Ireland ?

A. It is 275 miles long and 155 broad.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. It is mild and temperate, but more moist than in England.

Q. What are the principal rivers ?

A. The Shannon, the Bar, and the Boyne.

Q. What is the government ?

A. It is united with that of England.

Q. What is the capital city ?

A. Dublin. It contains 160,000 inhabitants.

Q. Mention the smaller Islands which belong to Great Britain.

A. The Isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Angleson and Man, which lie in the English Channel ; and the Hebrides, the Orkneys, and the Shetland Isles, which are in the North Atlantic ocean.

TURKEY.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Turkey in Europe ?

A. It is 870 miles long, 680 miles broad.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. By the territories of Russia and Austria on the north ; west by the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas ; south by the Mediterranean ; east by the Archipelago and the Euxine sea.

Q. What is the climate ?

A. Mild and pleasant.

Q. What is the face of the country ?

A. Rather mountainous ; but the soil is fertile.

Q. What rivers are there ?

A. The Danube, the Save, the Niester, the Nieper and the Don, are the principal.

Q. What mountains are there ?

A. The Mounts Athos, Pindus, Olympus, Parnassus and Haemas, are the most celebrated in the world, and the most fruitful.

Q. What is the government ?

A. The Sultan is a despotic sovereign, but subject to the laws of the Koran.

Q. What is the capital of Turkey ?

A. Constantinople. It contains 400,000 inhabitants.

Q. What Islands belong to the Turkish Empire ?

A. Negroport, Lemnos, Tenedos, Seyras, Seio, Samos, the cluster of Cyclades, Paras, Cerigo, Pantokin, Rhodes, Candia, the ancient Crete, and Cyprus.

ASIA.

Q. What is the situation and extent of Asia ?

A. The continent of Asia is situated between 30° and 175° west longitude from London, and between the equator and 80° north latitude. It

is 7583 miles in length, and its breadth is 4880 miles.

Q. How is Asia bounded ?

A. By the Frozen ocean on the north ; the Pacific ocean on the east ; by the Indian ocean on the south ; and on the west by the Levant and the Red Sea.

— — —
TURKEY.

Q. What is the extent of Asiatic Turkey ?

A. It is 1000 miles in length, and 800 in breadth.

Q. How is it bounded ?

A. On the north by the Black sea and Circassia ; east by Persia ; south by Arabia and the Mediterranean ; west by the Archipelago and the sea of Marimora.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Euphrates, the Tigris and Jordan.

Q. What are the mountains ?

A. Taurus, Lebanon, Olympus, Ida and Ararat.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Exceedingly fertile.

Q. What is the chief city in Turkey ?

A. The largest is Aleppo, which contains 225,000 inhabitants.

Q. What other cities are there in Asiatic Turkey ?

A. Bagdad the capital of ancient Chaldea, Kurdistan the capital of ancient Syria, the ancient and celebrated cities of Aleppo, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Samaria, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Jericho, and many others belong to the Turkish province of Syria.

TARTARY.

Q. What countries are comprehended under the general name of Tartary ?

A. Asiatic Russia and that part of China which is bounded on the north by Siberia, east by the gulf of Kamtschatka, south by the great wall in China, and west by the country of the Kalmucs—and Independent Tartary.

Q. How is Independent Tartary bounded ?

A. On the north by Asiatic Russia ; west by Persia and Hindostan ; south by Hindostan ; and east by the country of the Kalmucs.

Q. What is the climate and face of the country ?

A. It has a fine climate, though the northern parts have very cold winters. The face of the country is variegated with hills and vallies.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. Samorcand.

CHINA.

Q. What are the boundaries & extent of China ?

A. It is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary ; south by the Chinese ocean, and the kingdoms of Jonkin, Birmah and Laos ; east by the same ocean ; and west by Thibet. It is 2030 miles long, and 490 broad.

Q. What is the soil and climate ?

A. They are various. In some provinces the soil yields two crops in a season.

Q. What is the government of China ?

A. It is an absolute monarchy ; and the Emperor has the privilege of naming his successor.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. Pekin, 50 miles from the great wall. It

contains 2,300,000 inhabitants. Nankin is another large city, having 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Q. What countries are subject to China ?

A. Korea, Thibet, Tonkin and Annan.

HINDOSTAN.

Q. What are the boundaries and extent of this country ?

A. It is bounded on the north by Tartary and Thibet ; east by Assam and Aracan ; south by the sea ; and west by the river Indus. It is 1800 miles in length, and 1600 in breadth.

Q. What are the rivers ?

A. The Indus, the Ganges, and the Burram-pooter.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. The city of Delhi.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

Q. How is this peninsula bounded ?

A. On the north by Thibet and China ; east by the Chinese sea ; south by the same sea and the straits of Malacca ; west by Hindostan and the bay of Bengal.

Q. What is the length and breadth of India ?

A. It is 2000 miles long, and 1000 broad.

Q. How is it divided ?

A. Into the following independent states, viz. Assam, Birman Empire, Siam, Malacca, Laos, Cambodia, and Cochin China.

PERSLA.

Q. What are the boundaries and extent of Persia ?

A. This kingdom is bounded on the north by

the Caspian sea and Usbec Tartary ; west by Turkey and Arabia ; south by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus ; east by Hindostan. Its length is 1,220 miles, and breadth 900.

Q. What are the chief rivers in Persia ?

A. They are the Tigris, Amuc, and the Kur.

Q. What is the climate and general appearance ?

A. In the north and east it is mountainous and cold ; in the middle parts sandy and desert ; in the south and west level and fertile, though for several months very hot.

Q. What is the capital city ?

A. Ispahan. It has 1,000,000 inhabitants.

ARABIA.

Q. How is Arabia bounded ?

A. On the west by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez ; north-east by the Euphrates ; east by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus ; south by the Indian ocean.

Q. What is its extent ?

A. It is 1800 miles long and 800 broad.

Q. What is the soil ?

A. Generally barren and sandy.

Q. What is the capital ?

A. The city of Mecca.

JAPAN.

Q. What constitutes the Empire of Japan ?

A. It consists of three large and several small Islands.

Q. What is the general appearance ?

A. All the coasts of the Island are surrounded by craggy, inaccessible mountains, and shallow,

boisterous seas, but within the country is pleasant and delightful.

Q. What is the capital of this Empire ?

A. Jeddo.

Q. What is the government ?

A. Despotic. The Emperor has the power of life and death over all his subjects.

ORIENTAL ISLANDS.

Q. Mention the Islands included under this head.

A. Ceylon lies south-east of the peninsula of India ; it is noted for the cinnamon tree. The Maldives lie south-east of Ceylon ; Andaman Islands are near the entrance of the bay of Bengal ; the Nicobak Islands are at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal ; Bornea is 900 miles long, and 600 broad, it is directly under the Equator ; Manillas, or the Phillipine Islands, lie south-east of China ; Macassar, in lat. 1° 59' north, is a delightful place, the fruits are ripe all the year ; the Spice Islands lie south of the Phillipines.

AFRICA.

Q. How is Africa bounded ?

A. On the north by the Mediterranean ; east by the Isthmus of Suez, which joins it to Asia ; south by the Southern ocean ; and west by the Atlantic.

Q. What is the extent of Africa ?

A. It is 4300 miles long, and 3500 broad.

Q. What large rivers are there in Africa ?

A. The most considerable are the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, and the Nile.

EGYPT.

Q. What are the boundaries of Egypt?

A. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; east by the Red Sea, and Isthmus of Suez; south by Nubia; west by the deserts of Libya—its length is 500 miles, and its breadth 160.

Q. What are the climate and soil of Egypt?

A. The climate is excessively hot. The soil is very fertile in those parts overflowed by the Nile; in the other parts it is barren.

Q. What is the government?

A. It is composed of a Pacha, sent from Constantinople; and 24 Beys, who enjoy all the power.

Q. What are the principal cities?

A. Alexandria, 40 miles from the Nile, was once the emporium of the world. Cairo is the present capital of Egypt.

NUBIA.

Q. Where is Nubia situated?

A. It has Egypt on the north; Abyssinia south; and is 900 miles long, and 600 broad.

Q. What are the climate and soil?

A. Similar to Egypt.

Q. What is the capital of Nubia?

A. A city of the same name.

DARFOOR.

Q. What do you observe of this place?

A. It is an extensive kingdom of Africa, containing about 200,000 inhabitants. In the rainy

season the country is covered with vegetation ; but in the dry season nothing is visible but barrenness.

ABYSSINIA.

Q. What is the length & breadth of Abyssinia ?

A. It is 300 miles long, and 280 broad.

Q. What are the seasons ?

A. They are divided into wet and dry—the rainy season begins in May and lasts till September.

Q. What is the capital of Abyssinia ?

A. Gondar. It contains 10,000 inhabitants.

EASTERN COAST.

Q. What is known of the Eastern Coast of Africa ?

A. Very little. It is possessed by numerous tribes, forming kingdoms independent of each other. The principal kingdoms on the coast of Ajan, are Adel and Magadoxa. Those on the coast of Zanguebar, are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiala, Terre de Raphael, Mozambique and Sofala.

SOUTHERN PARTS.

Q. What country is in the south of Africa ?

A. Caffraria, or the country of the Hottentots.

Q. How is this country bounded ?

A. North by unknown countries ; east, south, and west by the sea.

Q. What do you observe of these parts ?

A. They are mountainous ; and inhabited by numerous tribes of Hottentots, governed by Chiefs who have no fixed residence. At the

southern point is the Cape of Good Hope.

WESTERN COAST.

Q. What kingdoms lie on the Western Coast of Africa, north of the equator ?

A. Upper Guinea, which is divided into three parts, viz. Grain Coast, Gold Coast and Ivory Coast. It extends on the coast near 500 miles. The other places north are Negroland, Zaara and Biledulgered.

Q. What kingdoms lie between the equator and 18 degrees south latitude ?

A. Congo proper, Loango, Angola and Benguela—these places are known by the general name of Congo ; though sometimes they are called Lower Guinea.

Q. What is the principal town ?

A. St. Salvador.

STATES OF BARBARY.

Q. What are called the States of Barbary ?

A. Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli.

Q. How is Morocco bounded ?

A. North by the Straits of Gibraltar, east by Algiers ; south by Mount Atlas, and west by the Atlantic. It is 500 miles long, and 200 broad.

Q. What is the government of Morocco ?

A. The Emperor is absolute.

Q. What is the population ?

A. About 5,000,000 inhabitants.

Q. How is Fez bounded ?

A. North by the Mediterranean ; east by Algiers ; south by Morocco : west by the Atlantic.

Q. What is the extent of Fez ?

A. It is about 125 miles each way.

Q. How is Algiers bounded ?

A. North by the Mediterranean ; east by Tunis ; south by the Numidian Desert ; west by Morocco.

Q. What is the length and breadth of Algiers ?

A. 480 miles long, and from 40 to 100 broad.

Q. What is the number of inhabitants ?

A. 1,500,000.

Q. How is Tunis bounded ?

A. North by the Mediterranean ; east by that sea and Tripoli ; south and southeast by Biledulgered ; and west by Algiers—being 300 miles long, and 250 broad.

Q. What is the form of government ?

A. Aristocratic, that is by a Council whose President is the Dey.

Q. What number of inhabitants has Tunis ?

A. 1,000,000.

Q. How is Tripoli bounded ?

A. Bounded north by the Mediterranean ; east by the Deserts of Barca ; south by Fezzan ; west by Biledulgered and Tunis.

Q. What is the extent of Tripoli ?

A. It is 925 miles in length ; its breadth is various.

Q. What is the government ?

A. Similar to that of Tunis.

Q. What country is dependent on the Bashaw of Tripoli ?

A. Ancient Lybia now called Barca, lying between Tripoli and Egypt.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Q. Where are the African Islands situated ?

A. Some in the Atlantic and some in the Indian ocean.

Q. Mention those situated in the Indian ocean.

A. Madagascar, which is separated from the Continent by the Channel of Mozambique. It is 800 miles long, and 150 broad ; containing 4,000,000 inhabitants. Near Madagascar are the four Comòrra Isles, the island of Bourbon and the Isle of France. Farther north is the island of Zocatra.

Q. Mention the Islands in the Atlantic.

A. The first after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, is the pleasant Island of St. Helens ; near this are the Guinea Isles and the Cape Verd Islands. Farther north are the Canary, famous for Canary wine ; they are ten in number ; the two principal are Grand Canary and Teneriffe. On the latter is a mountain, called the Peak of Teneriffe, which is 13,265 feet high. One hundred miles north of the Canaries are the Madeiras, which are noted for wine. The *Azores*, or *Western Isles*, lie half way between the continents, in lat. 37° north ; they are nine in number.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Q. What are the names of the principal Islands in the Pacific ocean ?

A. They are New-Holland, New-Guinea, New-Britain, New-Caledonia, New-Hebrides, New-Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, the Pelew Isles, the Caralines, the Sandwich Islands, the Marquesa, Ingraham's Isles, the Society Islands, and the Friendly Islands.

Q. Give an account of the Islands.

A. New-Holland lies between 11° and 43°

538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.
 534 The first tragedy performed at Athens.
 516 The second temple at Jerusalem finished.
 430 Old Testament history ends about this time.
 410 Socrates put to death by the Athenians.
 331 Alexander the Great conquers Darius.
 262 Silver first coined at Rome.
 167 The first library founded at Rome.
 63 Jerusalem taken by Pompey, and reduced to a Roman province.
 47 The famous battle of Pharsalia between Pompey and Julius Cæsar, from which the former fled and is slain in Egypt by Septimius.
 47 The library at Alexandria, containing 400,000 volumes, is burnt by accident.
 45 Cato goes to Africa, and being pursued by Cæsar, kills himself.
 44 Cæsar is assassinated by Brutus and his accomplices.
 30 Egypt is reduced to a Roman province by Octavius.

ANNO DOMINI

0 Jesus Christ born.
 15 Augustus is succeeded by Tiberius.
 27 Christ is baptized by John.
 33 — is crucified on Friday, April 3.
 36 Conversion of St. Paul.
 39 St. Matthew writes his gospel.
 44 St. Mark writes his gospel.
 49 London is founded by the Romans.
 55 St. Luke writes his gospel.
 64 Nero raises the first persecution against Christians.
 67 St. Paul and St. Peter put to death at Rome.

71 Jerusalem taken and demolished by Titus.

96 St. John writes his gospel.

97 ——— his gospel.

135 The Jews are expelled Judea.

274 Silk first brought from India.

400 Bells introduced by Paulinus, a Bishop.

516 The method of computing time by the Christian Era, first introduced.

640 Alexandria taken by the Saracens, and the library, containing 700,000 volumes, destroyed.

664 Glass first introduced into Britain.

748 The computing of time from the birth of Christ, begins to be used in history.

896 Alfred the Great, founds the University of Oxford.

915 The University of Cambridge, in England, founded.

991 The figures in Arithmetic brought into Europe, the letters of the alphabet being formerly used.

1000 Paper first made of cotton rags.

1017 Canute, king of Denmark, gains possession of England.

1066 William the Conqueror, lands in England, conquers and assumes the government.

1070 Musical notes invented.

1180 Glass windows begin to be used in private dwelling-houses in England.

1186 All the planets, the sun and the moon, are in conjunction in Libra.

1273 The Empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.

1302 The mariner's compass introduced in navigation.

1337 The first comet, whose course is described with astronomical exactness, appeared.

1340 Gun powder first known in Europe.

Oil painting first introduced, by John Vanneck.

1344 Gold first coined in England.

1460 Engraving on copper first invented.

1489 Maps and sea charts first introduced in England.

1492 America discovered by Christopher Columbus.

1494 Algebra first known in Europe.

1499 North America discovered by Sebastian Cabot.

1517 Martin Luther begins the reformation.

1529 The reformers first called protestants.

1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorized.

1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French king.
Pins first used in England.

1544 Good land sold in England for 1s per acre.

1579 The Dutch Republic formed.

1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Style.

1583 Tobacco first brought into England from Virginia.

1588 The grand Spanish Armada destroyed.

1589 Coaches first used in England.

1597 Watches first introduced into England from Germany.

1602 Decimal arithmetic invented at Bouges.

1616 The first permanent settlement made in Virginia.

1620 New England settled.

1626 The Barometer invented by Torricelli.

1627 The Thermometer invented by Drubellius

1649 Charles I. beheaded.

1654 Cromwell assumes the Protectorship.

1660 Charles II. restored.

1662 The Royal Society established in London.

1665 The plague rages in London and carries off 68,000 persons.

1666 The great fire in London which destroys 13,000 houses.

1693 Bayonets first used by the French.

1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.

1759 Quebec taken by Gen. Wolfe who was killed in the battle.

1774 The British Parliament lay a duty of three pence per pound on all the teas imported into America.

The First Congress meets at Philadelphia.

1775 The first action between the British and Americans happens at Lexington.

Articles of confederation and perpetual union agreed upon by the States.

1776 Boston evacuated by the British ~~troops~~.

The declaration of Independence, July 4th.

New-York taken by the British.

1777 Philadelphia taken by Gen. Howe.

Gen. Burgoyne and his army ~~captured by~~ the Americans at Saratoga.

1778 A treaty of alliance formed between France and the United States.

The British troops evacuated Philadelphia.

1780 Arnold deserts the American service and escapes to the British.

1781 Gen. Greene defeated by Lord Cornwallis.

Lord Cornwallis and his army defeated by Gen. Washington.

1783 Peace ratified between Great Britain and the United States.

1789 The revolution in France commences.

1793 The yellow fever raged in Philadelphia.

1795 Holland conquered by the French.

1796 General Washington resigned the Presidency of the United States.

1798 The battle of the Nile, under Lord Nelson.

1799 General Washington died.

1800 Great Britain and Ireland united.

1801 The state of Ohio admitted into the Union. Paul I. Emperor of Russia, died.

1804 Dreadful tempest in the West-Indies and the Southern States.

1806 A total eclipse of the Sun.

1811 A remarkable comet appeared. The State of Louisiana admitted into the Union.

1812 United States declared war against Great Britain.

1812 Moscow burnt.

1814 Bonaparte abdicated his throne and retired to the Island of Elba. The Bourbon family restored to the throne of France.

The public buildings in the City of Washington burnt by the British.

Universal peace in Europe.

1815 Peace ratified between the United States and Great Britain.

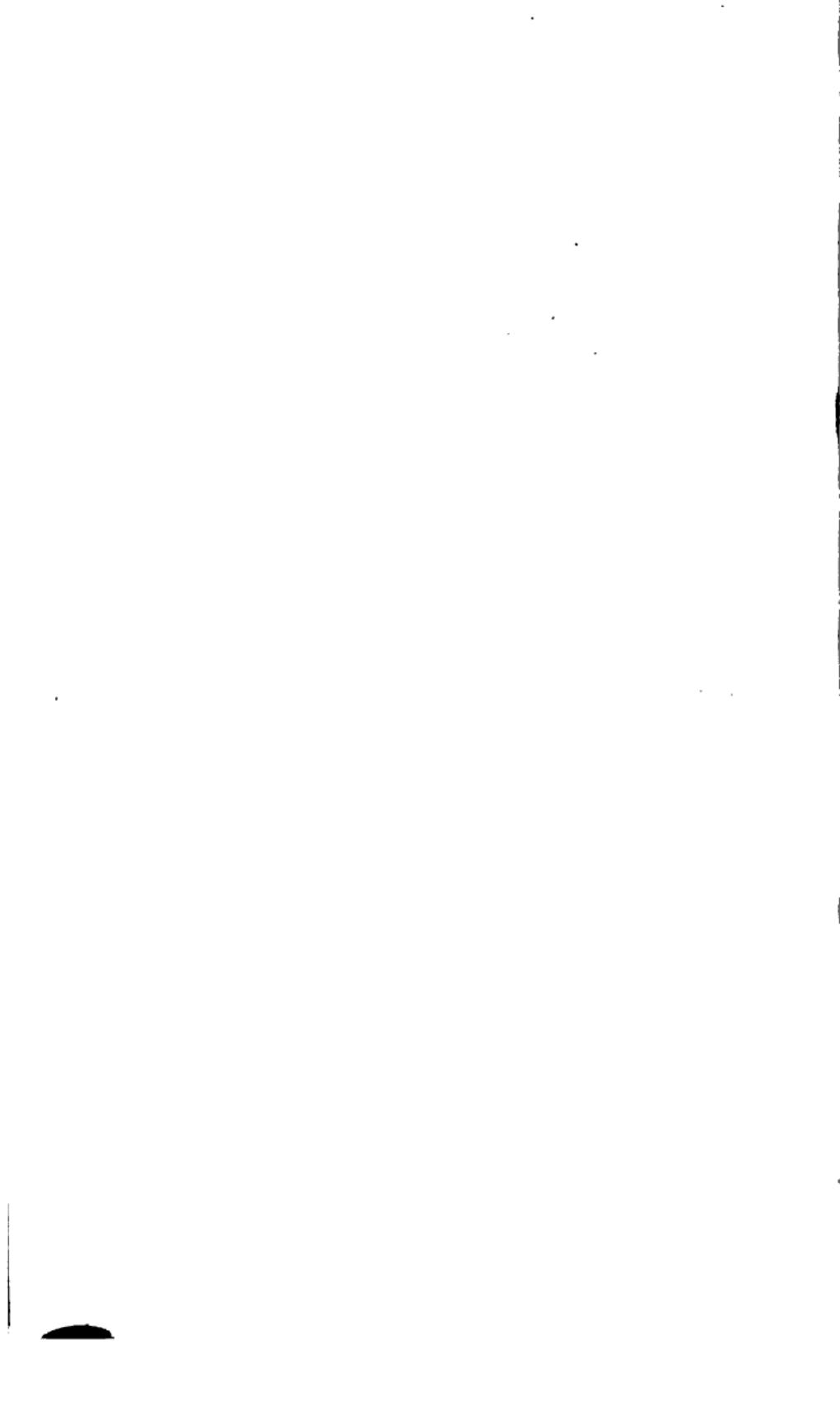






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